CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 45.

Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of two certain promissory notes by B. Franklin Burton and Joan Woodruff, each bearing date July 1st, 1858, and payable three years after date, to the order of H. Y. Trumbull, one of said notes being for the sum of Eighteen Hundred Dollars, and the other one of said notes being for the sum of Seventy-Five Dollars, and the same being now due and remaining unpaid, the undersigned, by virtue of the power and authority contained in a certain Mortgage made by Martin Joslin and Mary A. Trumbull, dated the first day of July, 1858, and recorded in Book 21 of Mortgages, page 434, in the Recorder's office of said county on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1858, to secure said notes and other debts therein and thereby described and set forth, will sell at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to-morrow, being the 25th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the following described lands and premises, situated, lying and being in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lot one hundred and twenty-four (124) in School Section Addition to Chicago, being the same premises conveyed to said Mortgagor and all right and equity of redemption of the said Martin Butler, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in and to the same.

Said Mortgage was duly filed for record in the Recorder's office of said county on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1858, and recorded in Book 21 of Mortgages, page 434, to which reference being had for further description of said premises.

Chicago, August 14, 1858. ALVORD HAYDEN, Assignee of said Notes and Mortgage.

aug14-4w-d&w

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT HAVING been made in the payment of a promissory note executed by John Gould, dated March 29th, 1858, payable to the order of Wm. Gould one day after date, for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, which said note was duly assigned by said Wm. Gould to Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lot one (1) in block two hundred and twenty-four (224) in School Section Addition to Chicago, being the same premises conveyed to said Mortgagor and all right and equity of redemption of the said Martin Butler, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in and to the same.

Said Mortgage was duly filed for record in the Recorder's office of said county on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1858, and recorded in Book 21 of Mortgages, page 434, to which reference being had for further description of said premises.

Chicago, August 14, 1858. ALVORD HAYDEN, Assignee of said Notes and Mortgage.

aug14-4w-d&w

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT HAVING been made in the payment of a promissory note executed by John Salisbury in the sum of Twenty-Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars, dated March 29th, 1858, and payable to the order of Wm. Gould one day after date, for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, which said note was duly assigned by said Wm. Gould to Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lot one (1) in block No. two hundred and twenty-four (224) in School Section Addition to Chicago, being the same premises conveyed to said Mortgagor and all right and equity of redemption of the said Martin Butler, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in and to the same.

Said Mortgage was duly filed for record in the Recorder's office of said county on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1858, and recorded in Book 21 of Mortgages, page 434, to which reference being had for further description of said premises.

Chicago, August 14, 1858. ALVORD HAYDEN, Assignee of said Notes and Mortgage.

aug14-4w-d&w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN Illinois.—Will be sold by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at Blake's office, in the city of Providence, Rhode Island, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of mortgage dated April 23d, 1854, the conditions of which deed have been broken, the following described parcels of land, to-wit: Lots or parcels of land, to-wit: Lots numbered one (1) and two (2) in the county of Illinois, viz: farm lot No. 3 of the fractional section No. 1, west of the third principal meridian, also lots numbered twenty-seven (27) and twenty-eight (28) in Farnum's and Mechanics' Addition to Ottawa, also lots numbered two (2) and three (3) in block No. 2, lot No. 4 in block No. 7, and lot No. 4 in block No. 14, and lot No. 4 in the original town plat of said Ottawa, according to the recorded plat and survey thereof. Also lot numbered two (2) in block No. 15 in Barnum County's addition to said Ottawa, also the following described tracts of land situated in township No. 33 north of range No. 3 east of the third principal meridian, to secure the payment of two promissory notes executed by William H. Reed, for the sum of Eighteen Hundred Dollars each, dated the 26th day of August, A. D. 1854, and due one and two years after date, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and all the taxes and assessments that may be levied and assessed upon said premises, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the amount due on said notes, with interest and costs of foreclosure, according to the statute in such case made and provided. Said tracts of land are described as follows, to-wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty (20), also the southeast quarter of section twenty (20), also the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), containing one hundred and sixty acres in each of said tracts of land, also the southwest quarter of section twenty (20), also the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the northeast quarter of section thirty (30), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the northwest quarter of section thirty (30), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southwest quarter of section thirty (30), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southeast quarter of section thirty (30), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the northwest quarter of section thirty-one (31), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southwest quarter of section thirty-one (31), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the northeast quarter of section thirty-two (32), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the northwest quarter of section thirty-two (32), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southwest quarter of section thirty-two (32), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southeast quarter of section thirty-two (32), containing one hundred and sixty acres, all in township No. 33 north of range No. 3 east of the third principal meridian, and all of said tracts of land are recorded in book 35 of deeds, page 45, in the Recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois, in which said mortgage is recorded in book 35 of mortgages, page 434, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description of said premises. Said sale will be made subject to the right of redemption as provided by the statute of Illinois in such case made and provided, and will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that may be levied and assessed upon said premises accruing subsequent to the day of sale. Said sale to be made at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, on the first day of October, 1858, at 12 o'clock M. Dated this 26th day of June, A. D. 1858, and will remain open for redemption for three months from the day of sale.

ELISHA S. ABDWORTH, Trustee.
C. F. & J. JOHNSON, Attorneys.
Providence, July 31st, 1858. 1w2d

MORTGAGE SALE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in certain Indenture of Mortgage to me executed by Levi J. North, bearing date on the 15th day of December, 1857, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook county in and for the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, on the 16th day of December, 1857, in book 34 of mortgages, on page 464, I, the undersigned, the present legal holder of said mortgage, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1858, at 12 o'clock M., the following described premises, to-wit: The west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty (20), also the southeast quarter of section twenty (20), also the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), containing one hundred and sixty acres in each of said tracts of land, also the southwest quarter of section twenty (20), also the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the northeast quarter of section thirty (30), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the northwest quarter of section thirty (30), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southwest quarter of section thirty (30), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southeast quarter of section thirty (30), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the northwest quarter of section thirty-one (31), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southwest quarter of section thirty-one (31), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the northeast quarter of section thirty-two (32), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the northwest quarter of section thirty-two (32), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southwest quarter of section thirty-two (32), containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the southeast quarter of section thirty-two (32), containing one hundred and sixty acres, all in township No. 33 north of range No. 3 east of the third principal meridian, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of a certain note therein described for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, which said note is now due and unpaid, and the undersigned claims to be entitled to foreclose said mortgage for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and all taxes and assessments that may be levied and assessed upon said premises accruing subsequent to the day of sale. Said sale to be made subject to the right of redemption as provided by the statute of Illinois in such case made and provided, and will remain open for redemption for three months from the day of sale.

Dated this 3d day of August, A. D. 1858.

WILLIAM T. GREEN.

C. & Boos, Attorneys.
aug3-4w-d&w

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS HENRY H. Smith, of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, did on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to William E. Green of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, his promissory note of that date, payable to the order of the said William E. Green, for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from date, also, on the said thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1858, the said Henry H. Smith executed and delivered to the said William E. Green a mortgage deed of that date, securing the payment of said note and interest thereon, and also the taxes and assessments that might be levied and assessed upon the premises described in said mortgage deed, and conveyed to the said William E. Green a certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known and described as the south quarter of section twenty (20), except the west one hundred and sixty (160) feet thereof, also the south one-third of the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty (20), also the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty (20), also the west one hundred and sixty (160) feet of the north one-third of the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty (20), all in township thirty-eight (38) north of range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, containing three hundred and fifteen (315) acres more or less, subject to a right of way for a railroad track over the same, and also subject to a right to the public of keeping open the highway now existing over the same, as now used, as the same may be established by the proper authorities, and whereas the said Henry H. Smith has failed to pay the said note and interest thereon, and has also failed to pay the taxes and assessments that have been levied and assessed upon the said premises, and whereas the said William E. Green, by the said premises and all the other, I am in think this Union can- not exist permanently so divided, when I say that I am in favor of bringing about a good uniformity in the various States so far as their institutions, he argues erroneously.

I do not mean to allow him to catechise me unless he pays me back for it in kind. I will not answer questions one after another unless he responds. But as he suggests, I have answered it before, and got it with- in my getting anything in return.

Now, I ask, even if he has done so, have not I a right to prove it so also, and to offer the evidence of more than two witnesses, by whom to prove it; and if the evidence proves the existence of the conspiracy, does his broad assertion, and knowledge, information, or belief, disturb the fact? I shall only show that he was one of the conspirators, and was not a leader of them. [Vociferous cheering].

If I have brought forward anything not a fact, if he will point it out, it will not even ruffle me to take it back. But if he will not point it out to me, or show that I have reasoned falsely, it is not for him—to call the kind, amiable, and intelligent gentleman a liar."

I will remind him also of a piece of Illinois of the time, when the respected party to which the Judge belongs was displeased with a decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, because they had decided that the governor could not remove a Secretary of State, and he will not deny that he went in for overslaughing that Court, by splitting it up into five judges, and it ended in his getting his name of office to the bill, thus breaking down the Supreme Court, and when he tells me about such a man who shall be appointed on such a principle, by being questioned, say Judge, you know how you have tried it, and when he says that the Court has been prostituted by low contempt. I say, Judge, you know you have been through the mill once. But when I speak of all these things I cannot make the Judge fall loose from his adherence to this Dred Scott decision; if I may say so, and I mean by it no disrespect, he is like some creature that will hang on when he has got his hold to a thing, you may cut his arms and limbs off, and still he is hanging there. He is bespattered from the beginning of his life with war upon the Courts, and at last he hangs with desperation to the Dred Scott decision.

Now, I will say, that is denied, if he had done so, have I not he right to prove it on him, and is there not more than the evidence of two witnesses to prove it, and if it does not prove the existence of conspiracy, does it disturb the facts at all that would warrant in show that he had been used by the conspirators in—end of the leader of them?

If I *should have* brought forward anything as a matter of fact, and he *should* point it out to me, I *will* not ruffle me to take it back, and if he *will* not point it out to me, or show that I have reasoned falsely, it is not for him—to call the kind, amiable, and intelligent gentleman a liar.

And I remind him of another piece of history on the question of request for judicial decisions, and it is a piece of Illinois history, belonging to a time when the large party to which Judge Douglas belonged, was displeased with a decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, because they had decided that the governor could not remove a Secretary of State, and he will not deny that he went in for overslaughing that Court, by splitting it up into five judges, and it ended in his getting his name of office to the bill, thus breaking down the Supreme Court, and when he tells me about such a man who shall be appointed on such a principle, by being questioned, say Judge, you know how you have tried it, and when he says that the Court has been prostituted by low contempt. I say, Judge, you know you have been through the mill once. But when I speak of all these things I cannot make the Judge fall loose from his adherence to this Dred Scott decision; if I may say so, and I mean by it no disrespect, he is like some creature that will hang on when he has got his hold to a thing, you may cut his arms and limbs off, and still he is hanging there. He is bespattered from the beginning of his life with war upon the Courts, and at last he hangs with desperation to the Dred Scott decision.

I don't mean that the Judge shall catechise me and I will have one for one, when the time comes for original ones, but here is one slips out, and I have answered it before mine comes; he has got it without my getting one.

Now, I ask, even if he has done so, have not I a right to *prove* it on him, and is there not more than the evidence of two witnesses to prove it, and if it does not prove the existence of conspiracy, does it disturb the facts at all that would warrant in show that he had been used by the conspirators in—end of the leader of them?

I will remind him also of a piece of Illinois of the time, when the respected party to which the Judge belongs was displeased with a decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, because they had decided that the governor could not remove a Secretary of State, and he will not deny that he went in for overslaughing that Court, by splitting it up into five judges, and it ended in his getting his name of office to the bill, thus breaking down the Supreme Court, and when he tells me about such a man who shall be appointed on such a principle, by being questioned, say Judge, you know how you have tried it, and when he says that the Court has been prostituted by low contempt. I say, Judge, you know you have been through the mill once. But when I speak of all these things I cannot make the Judge fall loose from his adherence to this Dred Scott decision; if I may say so, and I mean by it no disrespect, he is like some creature that will hang on when he has got his hold to a thing, you may cut his arms and limbs off, and still he is hanging there. He is bespattered from the beginning of his life with war upon the Courts, and at last he hangs with desperation to the Dred Scott decision.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1858.

GREAT FORGERY NUMBER TWO.

For the "Times" Mutilated Lincoln's Speech.

AND WHO DID IT!

DOUGLAS's unblushing platform-forgery in Ottawa speech, was followed by another even baser, more cowardly, everyway more infamous, but as he supposed, safe one by DOUGLAS, in the Chicago *Times*. We refer of course to his shameful mutilation of LINCOLN's speech, as published in that sheet of yesterday morning. A more cowardly and unfair trick was never undertaken by a desperate politician. Not daring to give the readers of the *Times* a correct report of Mr. LINCOLN's argument, he (DOUGLAS,) assisted by two Dred Scott lawyers, spent the whole day, Sunday, in dictating and suggesting interlineations, mutilations, *dropping the sense and turning awry the grammar of his adversary!* Mr. LINCOLN remained in Ottawa, Saturday and Sunday; DOUGLAS came to Chicago, to revise his own speech for the *Times* and to mangle the copy of Mr. LINCOLN. Fortunately few persons expected the *Times* to print that all. Our own extra edition of two thousand copies was exhausted before nine o'clock, and a third edition printed and sold during the day. Nobody was cheated by DOUGLAS' version of his antagonist's speech, but the little circle of readers who take the Chicago *Times*.

We will point out a few of the more glaring mutilations which DOUGLAS was obliged to make in LINCOLN's speech before he dared to let it go among his own friends—premising that his ingenuity was expended in *emasculating* Mr. LINCOLN's paragraphs, rather than in putting new sentiments in his mouth—in mowing a sentence at the wrong end, and splicing up meaningless phrases to make nonsense of the argument, etc. The following extracts are taken at random:

WHAT MR. LINCOLN SAID.	WHAT THE "TIMES" MAKES MR. LINCOLN TO HAVE SAID.
When he undertakes to say that because I think this nation, so far as the question of Slavery is concerned, will all become one thing or all become one thing or all the other, I am in favor of bringing about a good uniformity in the various States so far as their institutions, he argues erroneously.	Now, when he undertakes to show that because I say that, and I think this Union cannot exist permanently so divided, when I say I am in favor of bringing about a good uniformity in the various States so far as the question of slavery is concerned, that I am in favor of bringing about a dead uniformity in them, and I think, argues very erroneously, as I will try to show.
I don't mean that the Judge shall catechise me and I will have one for one, when the time comes for original ones, but here is one slips out, and I have answered it before mine comes; he has got it without my getting one.	I don't mean that the Judge shall catechise me and I will have one for one, when the time comes for original ones, but here is one slips out, and I have answered it before, he has got it without my getting one.
Now, I ask, even if he has done so, have not I a right to *prove* it on him, and is there not more than the evidence of two witnesses, by whom to prove it; and if it does not prove the existence of conspiracy, does it disturb the facts at all that would warrant in show that he had been used by the conspirators in—end of the leader of them?	Now, I ask you, even if he has done so, have not I a right to *prove* it on him, and is there not more than the evidence of two witnesses to prove it, and if it does not prove the existence of conspiracy, does it disturb the facts at all that would warrant in show that he had been used by the conspirators in—end of the leader of them?
If I have *brought forward* anything as a matter of fact, and he *should* point it out to me, I *will* not ruffle me to take it back, and if he *will* not point it out to me, or show that I have reasoned falsely, it is not for him—to call the kind, amiable, and intelligent gentleman a liar.	*Omitted.*
I will remind him also of a piece of Illinois of the time, when the respected party to which the Judge belongs was displeased with a decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, because they had decided that the governor could not remove a Secretary of State, and he will not deny that he went in for overslaughing that Court, by splitting it up into five judges, and it ended in his getting his name of office to the bill, thus breaking down the Supreme Court, and when he tells me about such a man who shall be appointed on such a principle, by being questioned, say Judge, you know how you have tried it, and when he says that the Court has been prostituted by low contempt. I say, Judge, you know you have been through the mill once. But when I speak of all these things I cannot make the Judge fall loose from his adherence to this Dred Scott decision; if I may say so, and I mean by it no disrespect, he is like some creature that will hang on when he has got his hold to a thing, you may cut his arms and limbs off, and still he is hanging there. He is bespattered from the beginning of his life with war upon the Courts, and at last he hangs with desperation to the Dred Scott decision.	*Omitted.*

Now, when he undertakes to show that because I say that, and I think this Union cannot exist permanently so divided, when I say I am in favor of bringing about a dead uniformity in the various States so far as the question of slavery is concerned, I am in favor of bringing about a dead uniformity in them, and I think, argues very erroneously, as I will try to show.

I don't mean that the Judge shall catechise me and I will have one for one, when the time comes for original ones, but here is one slips out, and I have answered it before mine comes; he has got it without my getting one.

Now, I ask you, even if he has done so, have not I a right to *prove* it on him, and is there not more than the evidence of two witnesses to prove it, and if it does not prove the existence of conspiracy, does it disturb the facts at all that would warrant in show that he had been used by the conspirators in—end of the leader of them?

If I have *brought forward* anything as a matter of fact, and he *should* point it out to me, I *will* not ruffle me to take it back, and if he *will* not point it out to me, or show that I have reasoned falsely, it is not for him—to call the kind, amiable, and intelligent gentleman a liar.

I will remind him also of a piece of Illinois of the time, when the respected party to which the Judge belongs was displeased with a decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, because they had decided that the governor could not remove a Secretary of State, and he will not deny that he went in for overslaughing that Court, by splitting it up into five judges, and it ended in his getting his name of office to the bill, thus breaking down the Supreme Court, and when he tells me about such a man who shall be appointed on such a principle, by being questioned, say Judge, you know how you have tried it, and when he says that the Court has been prostituted by low contempt. I say, Judge, you know you have been through the mill once. But when I speak of all these things I cannot make the Judge fall loose from his adherence to this Dred Scott decision; if I may say so, and I mean by it no disrespect, he is like some creature that will hang on when he has got his hold to a thing, you may cut his arms and limbs off, and still he is hanging there. He is bespattered from the beginning of his life with war upon the Courts, and at last he hangs with desperation to the Dred Scott decision.

The weather record for last week, as furnished by our excellent friend O'Hara, from his Drug Store, No. 30 West Randolph street, was as follows:

	6 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday	79	89	82
Monday	79	88	81
Tuesday	70	82	74
Wednesday	70	75	71
Thursday	64	77	70
Friday	64	76	77
Saturday	65	76	77

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—The *Journal* says a man named Burnett McNibb, an employee on the Galena road, on Saturday attempted to get upon the passenger train going west, at Babcock's Grove, but in so doing missed his footing and slipped upon the track, the wheels passing over one foot and ankle and crushing it to a jelly. The next train coming east took him on board and brought him to the city. Dr. Woodworth was on the train, and immediately procured the assistance of Doctors Collins and Fisher, who proceeded to his boarding house, whither he had been conveyed. So long a time had now elapsed since the accident, that he was in a very low condition, and the first efforts of the physicians were directed to produce a reaction of the nervous system. This having been accomplished, they amputated the limb below the knee, and there is now a fair prospect of his recovery. He is a single man, from Providence, R. I., where he has a sister residing. He has also a brother residing in Joliet.

STEALING FROM UNDER AN ATTACHMENT.—A short time since, Sheriff Eddy, of McHenry County, levied on five cows belonging to the widow Bolon, to satisfy an execution of $40. The kine were taken into his possession, but soon after were missing from the pasture. A day or two ago the officer learned that the cows had been seen in Lake County, and that there was a probability they were being taken to Chicago for sale. Sheriff Eddy drove from Woodstock to Marengo on Sunday evening, took the night train to this city, early yesterday morning enlisted officer Douglass, and the two took a look through the cattle-yards without success. They then drove out towards Holstein, and, a few miles northwest of the city, found the five cattle being leisurely driven city-ward. The driver was arrested and frightened half out of his wits. He said the widow would herself come down on the morning train, and save enough at the Fond du Lac depot on the arrival of the first train yesterday, she was captured alive and astonished.

It is doubtful if the woman knew the exact nature of the offence, which is no more nor less of course than a larceny. She was taken back to McHenry County last evening.

The Defunct Bank of Chicago—Letter from G. W. McCurdy—How Currency is Made in St. Paul—Curious Revelation.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21, 1858.

Editors Chicago Press and Tribune:

In your paper of the 17th inst., I noticed a communication headed, "The Defunct Bank of Chicago—Warning to the Public—Who is G. W. McCurdy," in which I was abused at full length by one *Seth Paine*, for having the unparalleled impudence to propose buying him at "*ten cents on the dollar.*" Seth might consider himself very highly flattered by my very high estimation of him, but alas, the world is full of ungrateful mortals. I doubt very much if Seth's promissory note could be sold for that much in the city of Chicago the old adage which says "a man is not appreciated at home" is verified in his case. There is no doubt in my mind, that if his services were fully appreciated by your citizens, he would be luxuriating at Alton.

To give all a chance to form their opinion in this case, I will state that at the time I wrote to this *prince of wildcat and "current bank notes,"* I had an order from St. Paul, Minnesota, to buy five thousand dollars of defunct currency, currency which had no standard value, and which would serve as a medium to endorse by bankers of that city. Every broker knows that about one half of the currency afloat in St. Paul is this class, and comprises all of the worthless trash in that country. For this purpose I visited your city and purchased of your brokers some of these funds, although not enough to fill the order. In order to get the amount if possible, I asked one of the "sharing" fraternity (denominated bankers) to inform me where I could get the desired amount. I was referred to Seth, who could furnish me with any amount of "Bank of Chicago" notes, but he could not inform me where I could find him. On examining the Directory I found that he was one of the proprietors of the *Daily Union*. I went thither to find him, but was informed that this concern, like the "Bank," had also become "defunct," and as a last resort I wrote him with what success you have doubtless heard. As to who I am, any person or persons in this city can inform you, and also citizens in your city.

I regard it as a proper business transaction, and any banker would do the same were he in my situation. All bank notes are bought for other parties; aaould any man doubt this, let him go to any of your brokers and leave ten thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing the notes of the "Bank of Chicago" or any such concern, at 50 cents on the dollar, and see how quick they will do it.

And now I must bid this "Christian (!) Banker" farewell, trusting that the public at large will *forget* the guilty party in this transaction. I subscribe myself the public's friend.

G. W. MCCURDY.

Telegraphic Celebration.

MONMOUTH, Shelby Co., Ill., Aug. 21, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The inhabitants of this town desirous of celebrating the greatest achievement of the age, in the union of the two hemispheres, assembled together on the evening of Thursday, 19th inst., for this purpose.

Bonfires were made, and their cheerful blaze illuminated the town and neighborhood, whilst fire balls, rockets, and Roman candles at intervals penetrated the darkness above, and in the absence of the usual artillery, anvils were charged with powder and a salute of 31 guns were fired in honor of the event.

A torchlight procession was formed, headed by banners bearing appropriate mottoes closing the rejoicings of the evening, after which our usually quiet inhabitants retired to their homes, satisfied that they had fully shown their patriotism and appreciation of the laying of the Atlantic Cable, which is another link in the chain of civilization, uniting in fraternal love, all the nations of the earth. W. KNOX.

Mill Burned.

TOMAH, Wis., August 15, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I send you a notice of a fire that occurred in this vicinity on Friday night, the 13th, burning the steam mill belonging to Jackson, Hoard & Ruggles; the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire about the mill for ten hours previous. Damage about $1,500.

We take great interest in the political struggle that is going on in Illinois. Down with Douglas and Douglasism say we. R.

The La Crosse R. R. Open to the Mississippi.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad is now open to the Mississippi, two trains running through daily. At La Crosse, the road connects with the boats of the Minnesota Packet Company running to St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi. The first regular trains passed over the entire road yesterday.

THE CITY.

MANIA A POTU.—Peter Conway, a man 76 years of age, died yesterday of *mania a potu*, at the Mercy Hospital.

DROWNED.—A German, named Yohann Vose, was drowned in a slough near Blue Island, on Saturday last. He was a man of intemperate habits, and was intoxicated at the time. He belonged in Bremen, and leaves a wife and children.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—The attention of our readers is called to an advertisement in another column of a moonlight excursion on the lake, which will take place on the evening or the 31st inst., under the auspices of the Catholic Institute.

HIGHLAND GUARDS ARMORY.—The Highland Guard took possession of the beautiful new Armory in Lind's Block, near Randolph street bridge, yesterday, with a dress parade, presentation ceremonies, and a grand ball to wind up the festivities of the day.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Sheriff A. H. Brackett, of St. Paul, Min., arrested in this city yesterday a man named C. F. Bonfanti, a fugitive from justice, who had broken bonds to appear to answer to a stabbing affair. Not the least happy of the party who left this city for St. Paul last evening was one of the bondsmen of the prisoner, who thus by the recapture was saved a pretty sum.

THE WEATHER.—The weather for the past ten days has been of the most delightful "fall style," with days of clear bright atmosphere, and nights for sleep the most refreshing and delightful, not chilly enough to bear upon the mosquito question, but giving almost an earnest of what will be upon us in a few weeks.

The weather record for last week, as furnished by our excellent friend O'Hara, from his Drug Store, No. 30 West Randolph street, was as follows:

	6 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday	79	89	82
Monday	79	88	81
Tuesday	70	82	74
Wednesday	70	75	71
Thursday	64	77	70
Friday	64	76	77
Saturday	65	76	77

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—The *Journal* says a man named Burnett McNibb, an employee on the Galena road, on Saturday attempted to get upon the passenger train going west, at Babcock's Grove, but in so doing missed his footing and slipped upon the track, the wheels passing over one foot and ankle and crushing it to a jelly. The next train coming east took him on board and brought him to the city. Dr. Woodworth was on the train, and immediately procured the assistance of Doctors Collins and Fisher, who proceeded to his boarding house, whither he had been conveyed. So long a time had now elapsed since the accident, that he was in a very low condition, and the first efforts of the physicians were directed to produce a reaction of the nervous system. This having been accomplished, they amputated the limb below the knee, and there is now a fair prospect of his recovery. He is a single man, from Providence, R. I., where he has a sister residing. He has also a brother residing in Joliet.

STEALING FROM UNDER AN ATTACHMENT.—A short time since, Sheriff Eddy, of McHenry County, levied on five cows belonging to the widow Bolon, to satisfy an execution of $40. The kine were taken into his possession, but soon after were missing from the pasture. A day or two ago the officer learned that the cows had been seen in Lake County, and that there was a probability they were being taken to Chicago for sale. Sheriff Eddy drove from Woodstock to Marengo on Sunday evening, took the night train to this city, early yesterday morning enlisted officer Douglass, and the two took a look through the cattle-yards without success. They then drove out towards Holstein, and, a few miles northwest of the city, found the five cattle being leisurely driven city-ward. The driver was arrested and frightened half out of his wits. He said the widow would herself come down on the morning train, and save enough at the Fond du Lac depot on the arrival of the first train yesterday, she was captured alive and astonished.

It is doubtful if the woman knew the exact nature of the offence, which is no more nor less of course than a larceny. She was taken back to McHenry County last evening.

"THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS."—We have mentioned that the friends of this beneficent and noble charity have secured an ample and commodious edifice by leasing the old "National Hotel," corner of West Randolph and Peoria streets, where they propose to establish literally a "home for the friendless" and deserving poor and destitute of a city like our own.

The ladies who have the enterprise in hand, and its advancement thoroughly at heart, are to be in constant attendance during the week, giving their time to the reception and arrangement of such donations as may be forwarded to the "Home."

Now, will our readers remember that a large, vacant structure is to be filled and furnished, and preparation made for its future inmates. There are in the houses of hundreds of our citizens, odds and ends of furniture, half-worn articles, old fashioned articles and disused articles, that may be sent to the "Home." Not that it will not be better to send something you *do* miss, and find your heart the warmer for the self-denial; better send the latter *first*, and then the others. Let the "Home" have both.

There is that half-worn dress, that needy coat, Mary's outgrown frock, and that suit through which Bobby is bursting bodily. Send that bed instead of storing it, now that you do not need it; that stove is cracked, but will do service in the room of some invalid at the "Home," and, mind you send a "comfortable" along to balance the crack.

There is table ware you can spare, for many mouths there will be to feed, and accompany the same with those discarded chairs; that old rocking chair is just the thing for some worn frame of woman, whose weary feet tottered into the "Home."

Will our charitable readers consider the "Home" a bank, paying a large per centage of heart-glow and soul-warmth to all depositors. It is a stock concern of which no second mortgage shall ever defraud the original stockholders.

We do not say the ladies do not ask money. We believe they will receive thankfully, and rejoice to be almoners of any amount of fuel, provisions, groceries, and domestic goods, that dealers in the same, or any citizen may send them, but we wished to suggest how all who felt disposed may help the "Home."

THE CASE OF THE GIRL VINCENT.—REED DISCHARGED AND THE REPORTER OF THE TIMES DISCOMFITED.—From the day on which an infamous libel upon citizens and city officers was maliciously published in the Chicago *Times*, the case of the girl Vincent, originally made to figure in the "Great Abduction Affair," has been the case of the girl Vincent, originally made to figure in the "Great Abduction Affair," has been given up as yesterday morning, in mentioning the fact that Reed had been arrested and held for examination on a charge of rape.

The affair from its inception to its close yesterday afternoon has passed through three successive stages. The first was that seized and magnified by the *Times* man in one of his periodical fits of literary imagination, to which he must read himself up on the "Pirate's Own Book" or his own back files. As we before stated in this first stage the girl, aged about fifteen years, had been missing from her home, which she had left wilfully, but still as it was feared under the influence of persons conspiring to her ruin. The girl had been a member of a Mission Sabbath School, and some of her teachers had engaged in the quest for her. She was found, and according to her own statement was preparing to go to St. Louis with a young man named Reed, the two to engage in a theatrical life. The girl having been a member of the Keller troupe during the season of that corps in this city for a short or two since. The girl told this story to Mayor Haines, and to her S. S. teachers, and there the matter was believed to end, the girl still refusing to return to her home where at least the former influences surrounding her have been of a pernicious character, but consenting to remain in charge of J. W. Smith, Esq., of the Freight Department of the Mich. Cent. R. R., who by his connection with Mission School enterprises, has been interested in the case and desired to remove her from the associations from the inevitable effects of which she was believed to be as yet intact. The plan was to send her to her friends in Michigan.

Mayor Haines zealously interested himself in the matter, and approved of this disposition of the girl, himself the while sharply rebuking Reed for his share of the affair. Here was the point when the *Times* local came in with his "*horrible narrative*" of "abduction" and "*The Mayor compromising and shielding the villian,*" *&c., &c., &c.*, in Snarleyow's best style.

The second stage of the case was brought on when the girl, in the family of Mr. Smith, revealed a charge of rape against Reed, upon which the latter was arrested as stated, and examined yesterday afternoon before Justices Aiken and Sterling.

The third phase and finale to the affair was the result of the examination yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the discharge of Reed, after a sickening and revolting revelation, a lifting of the veil which shoouds the lower phase of city life, declaring the girl even at her early age to be abandoned and profligate in the lowest degree of infamy. She had deceived the kind friends of the Sabbath school by a disassembling and deception, the skillfulness of which was not the least painful feature, stamping her as being old and well versed in vice and its accessory art of falsehood.

The exhibition was a painful one, and not the least so to the *Times* man who thus found his libellous charges recoil upon himself, the case falling utterly to establish one point otherwise than as previously stated by ourselves.

The case ends here as far at least as our columns are concerned. We have no space nor taste for the revelations of yesterday.

NORTHWESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE, EVANSTON.—The fall term of this flourishing institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 13—and hereupon we take occasion to say that the past career of this college is proof conclusive to all who are acquainted with it, that we have near home, almost at our city threshold, one of the most deserving educational enterprises of the country. Many of our most influential and judicious citizens have determined that it is now needless to send daughters to Eastern boarding schools, far from home influences, exposed to the liability of sickness and death while separated from all they hold dear. Accordingly the N. W. Female College has drawn much of the patronage that was formerly extended to the first class institutions of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. It is a duty resting on our citizens to aid in the establishment of first grade colleges at home. If any of them think that we have none such let them try the Evanston or Rockford schools, and if these do not answer let the dissatisfied go to work and build such a one as they need—for there is no earthly reason why we should not have every advantage here that can be boasted elsewhere. Some of our home colleges give a far more solid education to females than can be obtained at most of the loudly extolled seminaries of the East. The N. W. Female College confers upon its graduates the highest college degrees that are conferred in the colleges for gentlemen. In this respect there are few institutions that have as high privilege.

CAPTIVITY OF THE OATMAN GIRLS.—Our readers are familiar with the facts connected with the massacre of a portion of the Oatman family, (emigrants from Illinois,) on the plains in 1851, the narrow escape of one of the boys, (Lorenzo D.,) the capture of two of the sisters, (Olive and Mary Ann,) the death by starvation of Mary Ann, and the subsequent recapture and restoration to her friends of Olive, after five years' captivity among the Apache Indians. A very interesting volume, detailing all the incidents of this sad history, together with much interesting information respecting the habits, customs, superstitions, etc., of the California Indians, has been laid upon our table by the author, Rev. R. B. Stratton, the gentleman in whose family Olive Oatman resided in California, after her recovery from the Indians, until her recent return to Illinois. Two editions of this work were issued and sold in

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1856.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator,
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES H. MILLER.

For Supreme Court of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 3d District,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

MR. LINCOLN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln will address the people on the issues of the present campaign at the following times and places:

At	Carlinville, Macoupin county	August 21
"	Virginia, Cass	August 22
"	Bloomington, McLean co	September 4
"	Mount Pulaski, do	September 5
"	Decatur, Macon	September 6
"	Hillsboro, Montgomer do	September 9
"	Greenville, Bond do	September 11
"	Edwardsville, Madison do	September 13

Other appointments will be made from time to time, and it is expected that Senator Trumbull, and other speakers will accompany Mr. Lincoln at most of the places.

JOINT DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas will address the people in joint debate, at the following places and times:

Freeport, Stephenson county		August 27
Jonesboro, Union	do	September 15
Charleston, Coles	do	September 18
Galesburg, Knox	do	October 7
Quincy, Adams	do	October 13
Alton, Madison	do	October 15

Douglas will open the discussion at Ottawa, Jonesboro, Galesburg and Alton, and speak one hour; Lincoln will follow, speaking one hour and a half, and Douglas will reply for half an hour. At Freeport, Charleston and Quincy, Lincoln will open the discussion, Douglas reply, and Lincoln rejoin.

The Ottawa Fraud--How Lincoln is to be Assailed.

The shameless effrontery which impelled SENATOR DOUGLAS to falsify the record, in his Ottawa speech—*to vend to his auditors a series of resolutions passed by a district convention in Aurora, Kane County,* as the Platform of the Republican party, adopted in Springfield, in 1854—to connect Lincoln's name with the radical sentiments therein expressed; reacted upon him yesterday, with tremendous effect. Our prompt exposure of the lie and fraud was an unexpected bombshell in the Douglas camp. Officers and soldiers alike stood aghast at the hardihood of their chief. His speech was left without a bone or a muscle in it, and his blindest worshippers admitted that the dodger for once was cornered and beaten. The particularity of his narrative—his giving of name and date—his appeal to circumstances which seemed to corroborate his words—left his followers no chance to shirk or skulk. There is the lie told with circumstantiality and evidently for a damaging purpose. For instance he says:

In pursuance of that arrangement, the parties met AT SPRINGFIELD IN OCTOBER, 1854, and proclaimed their new platform. Mr. Lincoln was to bring into the Abolition camp the old line Whigs, and transfer them over to Giddingsism, while Trumbull, Lovejoy and Farnsworth, who were then ready to receive and christen them into Abolitionists. They laid down that PLATFORM OF DOCLARIONS as the platform for this new Republican party, which was to be constructed out of the old Whig party and the old Democratic party, by Abolitionizing both and transferring them to Abolitionism. These are the resolutions of THAT CONVENTION, which was the first Mass State Convention ever held in Illinois by the Republican party. I now hold them in my hand, and will have them read as the resolutions and caste the others to be printed. Here is one of the resolutions, and the most material of the Fifth Abolition platform, under the new name of Republicanism:

5. "Resolved, That the times imperatively demand the reorganization of parties, and we submit, as a previous question, as the only means of effecting this object, the total overthrow and abandonment of the Nebraska organizations heretofore existing in this State, and we invite the co-operation of the Whigs, Americans, Free Democrats and Anti-Nebraska Democrats, pledged to the accomplishment of the following objects, viz: the restoration of the Federal Government to the policy of the fathers; to the line of policy marked out by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, and to the constitution of the United States as expounded by them; to the restoration of the Missouri Compact, prohibiting the existence of slavery north of 36 deg 30 min north latitude; to the repeal and unconditional abrogation of the Fugitive Slave law; to the prohibition of slavery in the Territories of the United States, the admission of no more slave States into the Union; to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; to the freedom of commerce; to the passage of all laws necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of the several States the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States; to the admission of Kansas as a free State; to the restoration of Nebraska and Kansas to the position assigned them in the early history of the country, and to the maintenance of these principles in their utmost purity, as the only sure guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union; to the preservation of the liberties of the people, the purity of the administration of the Government, and the supremacy of the constitution; and we will co-operate with any party in attaining these ends, and will support for office only such men as are in favor of them, and who will not trample them under foot. Let it be known that we are no longer to be deceived by pretended platforms, but that we are determined to have platforms constructed in good faith, and administered in the same spirit, and we will support no man for office who will not declare himself in favor of the principles set forth in these resolutions, and who will not do all in his power to advance them."

I have a right to an answer upon these, for I quote them from the platform of the Republican party—the platform MADE BY THE PEOPLE and others at the time the Republican party was first formed, and the bargain was made to dissolve and kill off and destroy the old Whig and Democratic parties, and transfer each of their members, bound hand and foot, into the Abolition party, under the directions of Giddings and Chase.

* * * * * * *

I will now occupy the rest now allotted to me in reply to Mr. Lincoln. Before proceed to it I will call your attention to what I said about the organization of the Republican party in 1854, and the platform that was formed ON THE FIFTH OF OCTOBER OF THAT YEAR, and then put the question to Mr. Lincoln whether or not he approved of each article of that platform. I have told him that I should call for a specific answer to each of these interrogatories. I do not charge him with being a member of the committee that reported the platform, I charge that that platform was the platform of the Republican party, and adopted by them. The fact that it was the platform of the Republican party is not even denied by Mr. Lincoln in his reply, but that although his name was on the committee, that he don't think he was there. He thinks he was inattentive, holding court. [Disturbance.] I ask your attention, and my interruption, I want to remind Mr. Lincoln of the fact that he was there, and I will remind him of the fact. The point is this: that after I had made my speech in Springfield in '54, during that fall, he gave me notice that he was going to reply to me the next day after the notice. I was sick at the time, and begged over to hear his reply to me, and to reply to him. On that day, this very convention of which he speaks was to meet in the Senate Chamber, while he was speaking in the House; and when he got down to the Senate Chamber, my recollection is distinct, that Mr. Codding walked in as I took the stand to reply, and gave notice that the Republican Convention would meet instantly in the Senate Chamber, and called upon the Republicans to go into this very convention instead of listening to me.

* * * * * * *

Whether he knows or not my point is this, and I will yet BRING HIM TO HIS MILK ON THIS POINT. In the first place Mr. Lincoln was astounded by the very hour who made the Republican organization THAT day, to make a speech in reply to me—a speech for that party. He was the leader of that party, and on that day he made *his speech there, in reply to me, preaching up the same doctrine of the Declaration of Independence that niggers are equal to white men—that every day these Republican associations met there.* That Convention waited on him after its time of meeting to hear Mr Lincoln's speech, and then Codding, the leading man, marched in and gave notice the moment Lincoln was through, that they would proceed, for they did not want to hear me in reply.

* * * * * * *

Again, this platform which was made at Springfield by his own party, when he was its acknowledged leader, proves that they will go for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. I asked Mr. Lincoln, specifically, whether he will do that or not, yet did you get an answer from him? He is afraid to answer. EVERY BODY KNOWS I WILL TROT HIM DOWN TO EGYPT. I intend to make him answer there as well as here, and I intend to show the people of Illinois that his object is not to answer to those points.

Here is no opportunity, for escape. *"At Springfield?" "on the 5th of October," "made my speech that very day,"* &c., &c.,—phrases like these leave no loop hole open. The indictment is full and explicit as to time, place, and circumstance. But there is not a word of truth in it from beginning to end. It is alle made out of whole cloth. As attributed to the Springfield Convention, the resolution read in a rank and palpable forgery. No such resolution was introduced. No such resolution was passed. No such resolution was ever printed in the proceedings. No such was ever heard of in connection with the memorable assemblage, until Mr. Douglas' desperation drove him to adopt it at Ottawa. We have not the charity to attribute the offence to ignorance. Mr. Douglas knows the political history of the State. He was no inattentive observer of the events which followed his Nebraska bill. The torrent of popular indignation poured in upon him through the press, and from the stump has kept his memory of the year 1854 fresh. He has watched, carefully and earnestly, the beginning, progress and crystallization of the opposition which is now about to overwhelm him; and he could not have made the "mistake" by which his friends excuse him. No! This is one of the pre-determined incidents of the campaign; and it is on a par and of a piece with the general tactics with which he conducts it! It was a bold move; but characteristic of the man. If the fraud had passed, he would have taken something by the motion. But it is detected—exposed—spread before the people—and now he must of necessity invent something else.

What shall we say of the cause that needs the support of such a desperate expedient as that which we have detected? What of the man, who, indebted to the people of Illinois for everything that he has been and is, attempts to delude and mislead them by a cheat? How much more to his credit, as he is the outset, attempted the single-hearted honesty, the plain forthrightness of purpose, and the unaffected modesty of his opponent. He has, unfortunately for his reputation, for the decencies of the canvass, and for the elucidation of the truth, chosen to be identified by other characteristics. In this case, we ought not to complain. But Republicans, wherever he speaks, be on your guard! The mendacity that invented and perpetrated that Ottawa fraud is not yet exhausted. Now will the lie be retracted! Or like the other lie of Lincoln's opposition to the Mexican war, will it be shamelessly repeated on every platform on which the Senator appears? Will it continue to be the weapon with which he will attempt, as he threatens, to "bring Mr. Lincoln to his milk?"

Capt John Henry on the Stump for Douglas—Lies Gone Home to Roost.

Some weeks ago the *Times* charged Mr. Lincoln with voting, when in Congress, against furnishing supplies to the American army in Mexico. Reference to the Congressional records proved the following facts:

1. Mr. Lincoln took his seat in Congress after the close of the Mexican war.

2. Mr. Lincoln uniformly and steadily voted for all appropriations requisite for bringing home the American army, and for the regular payment of and for bounties to the soldiers and officers engaged in that war.

The *Times* has not had the manliness or honesty to retract its falsehood, and on Saturday last, at Ottawa, Judge Douglas had the effrontery to repeat it. The charge was copied into the Mattoon *Gazette*, at that time a full blooded Douglas organ. The editor of the *Gazette*, however, is an honorable man, and finding that he had aided in giving currency to a mean and malicious libel against Mr. Lincoln, made the following handsome *amende:*

In the article that was published in the *Gazette* in June, in relation to the next canvass, we took occasion to call the attent on of the public to the Congressional record of Mr. Lincoln.

We used the following language towards him in that article:

"While in Congress, when our brave soldiers were fighting the battles of the country, and imploring supplies from the government, he voted against granting them, leaving them to the mercy of a foreign enemy."

We made the charges against him, in relation to voting against supplies, upon the information of an intelligent gentleman, who assured us that the record stood against him. Having heard it before, we doubted it not, when assured positively by a gentleman of intelligence such as our informant. The political friends of Mr. Lincoln called our attention to the record, *and upon examination, we find the statement of Mr. Lincoln is true.* Capt. JOHN HENRY, *of Morgan, who was his immediate professor, who gave that vote.* It affords us unfeigned pleasure to be able to say, upon examination, that our former fellow citizen gave no such vote, and further, *that his record will "pass muster" with the best men of any party in the Congressional form.* We do this in no mincing way; we want it fully understood that we intend the plaster to be fully as broad as the wound, and that, so far as we have been instrumental in doing injustice to Mr. Lincoln, *we make the retraction fully.*

It is not so much for the purpose of holding up the mean and dishonorable course of the *Times* in refusing to retract a calumny of its own coining, or the still meaner conduct of Judge Douglas in repeating the calumny after its falsity had been proved, and acknowledged by the more honorable portion of his supporters, that we allude to this matter now, as it is to direct attention to Captain JOHN HENRY, the man who gave the votes which the *Times* and Douglas falsely attributed to Lincoln, and his present relations to the great Democratic candidate for the, U. S. Senate. Capt Henry is a citizen of Morgan county, is a personal and political friend of Mr. Douglas, in full standing with the Douglas party, and is at the present time engaged upon the stump in behalf of the re-election of Mr. Douglas. Read the following from the Morgan *Journal* of the 19th inst.:

The campaign in behalf of Douglas was opened in this county on last Saturday evening, and the tongue of the gifted had the honor of being the place where this event took place. Messrs. JOHN HENRY and B. F. Bristow, *the former of whom achieved his chief reputation by voting against the supplies in the time of Mexico during a brief term of service in Congress.*

Mr. Henry has one characteristic in which he strongly resembles his favorite, Senator Douglas: he is remarkably excitable and has a head with wonderful energy during his harangues. Beyond this there is nothing remarkable about him, except that he is thoroughly imbued by prejudice, and his stream of thought flows in an extremely turbid and muddy condition. On this occasion his peculiarities seem to have exhibited a double share of their manner, and no one has dared to undertake an explanation of his speech. Mr. Henry's achievements were of the following nature: he proposes for himself—he excites himself more than he excites his hearers—and consequently never fails to *flat out completely,* and suicide in a state of unconsciousness and incomprehensibility.

Thus it will be seen that the falsehood originated by the *Times,* indorsed and repeated by Mr. Douglas, copied into every Douglas paper in the State, only one of which has had the manliness to retract it, so far from affecting the patriotism of Mr. Lincoln, has been fastened upon Mr. Douglas' friend, his chosen and avowed champion in Central Illinois. A more apt illustration of the homely adage, that "Lies always, in the end, go home to roost," has never come under our observation.

The Heroes of Peace and Progress.

At the present rate of the world's progress, the bloody demi-gods of war will soon be crowded from their niches to make room for the nobler heroes whose conquests have been achieved only by the weapons of reason and genius, impelled by a beneficent purpose. And in genuine bravery, this latter class of heroes bear away the palm from any number of the foremost men of war. In true moral courage, we can think of no more striking example than that exhibited by Luther, when, verily believing in the dread personality of Old Nick, and believing he saw his satanic majesty before him, he yet had the courage to hurl his inkstand at his head; or when he declared he would go to meet his human enemies though every tile on the house-tops were a devil.

But there are some examples of an unflinching fidelity to the convictions of reason or the flashing intuitions of genius which excite a more cordial admiration than Luther's defiant challenges to battle. So strong was this feeling in Galileo, that, though forced to make a formal recantation of his belief in the earth's revolution, at the bidding of ecclesiastical bigotry and stupidity, he could not repress the whisper that might have sent him to the stake—" *It does* move, though." And more modern heroes have had need of equal courage. Had Harvey yielded to popular prejudice and the sneers of his own profession, we might still have been ignorant of the fact that the blood circulates through our bodies. If Jenner could have been frightened by the howl of ridicule or threats of mob violence, the small-pox might now be the dread and scourge it was before his time. If neglect or the cold stare of incredulity could have effected their purpose, Stephenson would have sunk to his grave without inaugurating the railroad. If the steam had been headed, we might now be without a steamship to carry us across the ocean. If Professor Morse had not found a few reasonable men, out of a whole community of unbelievers, to help him forward with the telegraph, that great invention might still be a desideratum. So, too, if Mr. Field had not opposed unfaltering faith and an indomitable will to the unbelief and fear of a portion of the English Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the third and successful effort would not have been made to lay the cable. How much at such times depends upon one courageous, far-seeing man! He is the true Archimedean lever to move the world.

School Bill Vetoes of Gov. Sibley.

We learn from the St. Paul *Pioneer* that Gov. Sibley has deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, without his signature, "A bill for an act to provide for the organization and maintenance of a system of Common Schools," and also "A bill for an act to provide for the appraisal and sale of School Lands." The objections of the Governor to these bills were of a Constitutional character, and were filed with the bills.

Sir Edmund Head to the Queen.

The following is a copy of the Canadian Governor-General's message to the Home Government:

"*The Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies London, England:*

"The Governor-General of British North America presents his humble duty to the Queen, and respectfully congratulates Her Majesty on the completion of the telegraphic communication between Great Britain and these colonies.

EDMUND HEAD."

☞ Rev. George J. Johnson, of Burlington, Iowa, we learn, accepted a call from the Union Baptist Church of St. Louis to become its pastor.

Steam Canal Navigation.

Our neighbors of Buffalo have been indulging in a "good time generally." They have made a discovery that canal boats may be propelled by steam; that the passage from their city to Albany may be made in five days, and that Buffalo may thereby be saved from the ruin that stares her in the face. We have only sincere wishes for the realization of all their hopes. Buffalo is a convenient half-way house between Chicago and New York. She is necessary to the full and rapid development of our lake commerce. Grass growing in her streets would be an unpleasant sight; and we trust that, during our day of journalism, we shall not see and record it. Probably we shall not. Steam has been so long in use on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, that we have a proper appreciation of its value as a motive power. We know how it works—what its advantages and disadvantages—its economies and losses—are. Our people fired no guns when their first steam propeller was launched. If they had done so, Buffalo would have turned up her nose and cried "more Chicago gas!" They did not invite the Governor to come here and make them a speech on a subject that he knew nothing about. They got up no jollification or glorification. Deacon Brass didn't speak. Had Buffalo, instead of going crazy over the "discovery," sent a deputation here to see what has been accomplished in Chicago, they would have shown more wisdom and saved their whisky and gunpowder. At any rate they would have learned the following bit of history:

In the spring of 1853, Houghteling & Shephard, then largely engaged in the transportation business on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, built the canal propeller *St. Louis,* to be run in their line of boats, for carrying freights and towing between Chicago and St. St. Louis and intermediate points. In the following summer, they built a second boat of the same sort, called the *Chicago.* The engines of these boats were manufactured at the well known "Eagle Works" of P. W. Gates & Co., of this city. The cylinders were of 16 inches bore and 20 inches stroke—equal to 30 or 35 horse power. Steam was generated by a locomotive boiler 10 feet long, containing 95 flues of two inches each. The *St. Louis* was propelled by a single wheel, six feet in diameter. The *Chicago* had two wheels of four feet each—one each side of the rudder—and the power was applied to them directly from the engine-shaft by ingenious spur gearing, and the shape and action of the wheels were such that the displaced water, at any rate of speed, was caused to flow off in a line directly astern, and so that the swell washing the banks was not as great as that raised by an ordinary boat towed two-and-a-half miles an hour.

It may be said in regard to the utility of these boats, that their usual time through the canal to the Illinois River, 100 miles, carrying 150 tons, with the passage of twenty-three locks, was about thirty hours—this is time with water in greater portion of canal at four and-a-half feet. The *Chicago,* when running in the "deep cut," where for some 15 or 20 miles there is 7 to 10 feet water, could be relied upon at seven miles per hour; and she has, when loaded, towed five boats carrying 800 tons, on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, from La Salle to St. Louis, 300 miles, in two days and a half—which is the usual time made by the large towing steamers. The same boat loaded with 150 tons, and towing two boats carrying 340 tons, ran from Peoria, on the Illinois River, to La Salle, a distance of 75 miles, with the river rising rapidly and current four miles per hour, in 21 hours.

This experiment was made with the most complete success, and the practicability of steam canal navigation placed beyond question. The *Chicago* is now running, and the owners we have no doubt, would be pleased to show her to any Eastern man desirous of information—Buffalonians not excepted!

For the past four years the water in the Illinois River has been exceedingly low—so low that transportation at any attainable rate has been ruinous to all engaged in it. Hence no new steam propellers have been demanded by the trade. But our Buffalo friends may be assured that when the contemplated improvement of that stream is once under way, steam navigation will again be resorted to as confessedly the cheapest, quickest and most satisfactory method of transit. If they should desire a model upon which to build the boats that they are talking about, let them come here; because here the problem that they are at work upon has been satisfactorily solved, and no fuss was made about it either!

Congressional Nominations.

INDIANA.—The Hon. David Kilgour, of the Wayne county Congressional District, (Fifth), has received the Republican nomination for re-election. Mr. Kilgour's principal competitor for the nomination was Hon. George W. Julian.

All the Republican members of Congress are now nominated for re-election. The Republicans proper stand as follows:

Third District—Wm. M. Dunn.
Fourth District—A. P. Hackleman.
Fifth District—David Kilgour.
Sixth District—Alfred D. Porter.
Eighth District, James Wilson.
Ninth District—Schuyler Colfax.
Tenth District—Cyrus Cumback.
Eleventh District—John U. Pettit.

The "Independents" are in the field as follows:

First District—A. H. Hovey.
Third District—George W. Carr.
Seventh District—John D. Davis.

The following is a list of the Democratic nominees, with the exception of the Fifth District, where a Convention has not yet been held:

First District—Wm. E. Niblack.
Second District—Wm. H. English.
Third District—John Law.
Fourth District—Wm. S. Holman.
Sixth District—Martin M. Ray.
Seventh District—Henry Secrest.
Eighth District—John W. Blake.
Ninth District—John C. Walker.
Tenth District—R. J. Dawson.
Eleventh District—John R. Coffroth.

OHIO.—The Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District have nominated Judge Carey, of Wyandotte county. The present incumbent is L. W. Hall, Democrat.

The Democrats of the Fifteenth Congressional District have nominated as their candidate Gen. Joseph Barnes, the present member. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of him:

"Burns was one of the uncertain delegation from Ohio during the Lecompton struggle. He was anxious to vote against Lecompton, but bloodhound counsel hired him to surrender, going to his chair in the House and talking Lecompton to him until the sweat stood on his (Burns') forehead in drops as big as beans."

MAINE.—Hon. John Ferry has been nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Second District. He received a large majority on the second ballot.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District have renominated Freeman H. Morse, of Bath, as their candidate for Congress.

Illinois College, Jacksonville.

This institution now offers very superior educational advantages. We quote from the circular of the Prudential Committee:

"The large and beautiful new building, containing commodious recitation, lecture, apparatus and library rooms, with all the modern improvements for light, heat and ventilation, has been completed, and is now in use. The late effort to add to its endowment to the sum of $50,000 by subscription, has just been brought to a successful consummation. With a liberal and harmonious Board of Trustees and an able and united Faculty, it is not without reason that there is anticipated for it a career of enlarged prosperity and usefulness. In connection with the full course of instruction, the Trustees have established a course, occupying but three years, in which instruction is given in all the studies of the full course, except the Latin and Greek languages. Those who complete this course receive the degree of Bachelor in Science. The Preparatory School furnishes every desirable facility to those who wish to fit themselves for the higher studies of the collegiate course, as well as to those who wish to enter upon the full classical course. None, however, are excluded from this school who are fitted to join its classes and advantageously, whether they contemplate a college course or not."

The first term of the present collegiate year will commence on the 8th proximo.

FELL FROM A STEAPLE—OUR MAN KILLED—STARRED WITH A LIGHTNING ROD.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat,* writing from Carpentersville, Ind., says:

"A Mr. Logan, while erecting a lightning rod to the Presbyterian Church in town, was precipitated from a height of one hundred feet by the breaking of a ladder, into his wagon of rod and tools below, breaking both of his legs, fracturing his skull, and mutilating his body in the most horrible manner. In falling, he jerked his rod loose, and the end, pointed, downward, pierced the eye of Mr. O. (an elder of the O. S. P. Church), and prostrated him to the earth, stunning him severely. Mr. Logan has since expired. The other gentleman is suffering very much, and is considered dangerously hurt."

Railway Matters.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The receipts of the Michigan Central Railroad for the first week of the present month were $81,858, against $36,907.44 for the corresponding week of last year. The receipts for July were:

	1856.	1855.
Passengers	$91,164 43	$63,128 64
Freight	54,952 77	39,992 96
Miscellaneous	1,751 69	1,404 28
Total	$147,772 45	$104,525 88
Increase		$43,246 57

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of this railroad during the second week in August and the corresponding week last year:

Second week in August	$35,738 69
Corresponding week last year	33,350 59
Increase	$ 88 40

GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.—The traffic for the week ending the 20th of August, foots up as follows:

Passengers	$24,736 44¼
Freights and Live Stock	5,233 81
Mails and sundries	1,406 38¾
Total	$31,376 63¾
Corresponding week of last year	30,159 04

NEW YORK CENTRAL.—It is it stated officially, that the result of the six months business of the N. Y. Central road, upon which the dividend was made, was 4¼ p cent., and that the Company have $990,000 in cash on hand for the payment of the dividend. The road is thoroughly stocked with equipage and materials, and the road and road-bed, structures, &c., in perfect repair.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA R. R.—The earnings of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad for the 2d week in August were as follows:

	1856.	1855.
Passengers	$13,336 97	$21,357 14
Freight	18,365 07	11,062 08
Total	$31,702 04	$32,420 22
Difference in favor of 1855		717 84

MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Work has been commenced on this road in earnest. There are now nearly 600 men engaged in the neighborhood of St. Paul. Five miles have been graded, and the company are confident they will be able to grade five miles more by the first of September. Messrs. Dayton, Hoyt, Prince, Ames, Bass and others, of St. Paul, have donated fifteen acres of land to the company, and it has been decided that the depot shall be located on the land donated, which lies on the flat below the saw mill of Mr. Prince on the lower levee, and extends to Dayton's bluff.

NEW PHASE IN THE RAILROAD WAR.—To counteract the effects of the rivalry between the four great east and west lines of road, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have lowered the rates of freight upon first and second class goods from New York to Cleveland, Chicago, and all the lake region, to thirty cents per hundred pounds less than by the New York and Erie and Central roads.

EXPERIMENT ON A HIGH GRADE.—On the heavy grade from Altoona to Oresson, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is ninety-five feet to the mile, it has been customary to attach an additional locomotive to the train, but on Tuesday last the experiment was tried of making the ascent with but one engine, the same which had brought the train to the former point. The experiment was successful, though the speed was necessarily somewhat reduced.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—We learn from the Marshall (Texas) *Republican,* that J. M. Clough, Esq., District Attorney for that District, acting under the instructions of the Governor, has instituted suit against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for a forfeitnre of charter, for not having made a report to the Compiroller, in accordance with the act regulating railroad companies, passed in 1853. The Company will probably defend itself on the ground that according to the terms of its charter, granted in 1852, it was under no obligation to obey the law of 1853.

Personal and Political.

At a meeting of old settlers of Indiana at Knightstown, recently, several relics of the olden time were exhibited. Mr. Peter Louny, of Noble township, Rush County, produced a powder horn sixty-five years old, and a small axe which was used in Wayne's army in 1794, in clearing a passage for the baggage wagons through the wilderness. The axe had been preserved in his family as a memento of old times. The powder horn had been used on many occasions for hunting deer, Indians, and "other game!"

—A father tried to get a lancet to his son who is in jail in Cleveland, recently, so that he might kill himself. He hid the lancet in a Bible, and told the jailer he wanted to give his son the book, and the trick was discovered. Their name is Burns, and the son is under sentence of death for murdering an abandoned woman.

—Robert Dale Owen, the American Minister at Naples, writes a letter to the N. Y. *Freeman's Journal* denying its report that he had become a Catholic. Without belonging to any religious body, he holds the Unitarian doctrine, and says he is writing a work which, though not on the subject of religion, will satisfy his readers what his religious views are.

—We need hardly say that Prentice gets off the following:

A French nobleman has announced a forthcoming work under the title of "The Devil Unlocked." The Winchester *Republican* is publishing a series of articles entitled "The Administration Vindicated." The French nobleman and the Virginia editor should have their Vindications bound up in one volume.

—Prof. Cooper, of Centre College, Danville, Ky., who was recently published as a suicide, by some of the students of the College, writes to the Hamilton *Telegraph* that the forgery was "the work of a surly scamp, who would doubtless be glad that all decent men were dead, so that his own neck might no longer be in danger." Mr. Cooper's card concludes:

For my enemies who exulted over my supposed death, (and who were all to be found either taking astronomical observations through the bottom of empty whisky glasses, or making themselves sensible while living, speak nonsense when dead,) I have a word:—You have have received a great many good *hard kicks* from me in times past, and I suppose getting an extra sole put upon my boot.

The Noblest Task of Man---The Salvation of Human Life.

It is something to discover a new planet in the heavens, a new island, a new race, and the Syburite of the Indies; but the discovery of a new enjoyment. But how immeasurably does even the best of these achievements fall short of the discovery and application of new and successful remedies for diseases. This great and good work has been accomplished by Professor Holloway, who has eclipsed all his predecessors and cotemporaries and rendered himself the "foremost man of all this world," so far as medical science is concerned, by the invention and universal diffusion of his Pills and Ointment. While nations have been at war and destruction, invoked by ambition and jealously, has deluged the earth with blood, this hero of peace has been fighting pain and suffering in every region with weapons not obtained from the arsenal but the laboratory, and conquering them in every encounter. The loud barrah that hails the successful warrior, the shout of applause, is worthless in comparison with the grateful pæans of recovered multitudes, who have been restored to health and usefulness by these matchless curatives. To dwell in detail upon this theme is unnecessary, when there comes a voice from every land between the outer circle and the centre of civilization, declaring them to be absolute specifics for all internal and external disorders. —*Boston Traveler.*

General Intelligence.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN PIKE COUNTY, MO.—A terrible tragedy, consisting in the murder of a young lady by her father, and the subsequent suicide of her murderer, was enacted during Bowling Green, Pike county, Mo., last Friday. The parties were a German named Myers, and his step-daughter. The daughter was an illegitimate child of Myers, and the two had lived together as parent and child, without any apparent difficulty, the girl discharging the domestic duties of the household.

On Friday morning last, the hands on the farm went out to work, leaving Myers and the girl at the house, in their usual good spirits, and giving no indications of what was about to be followed. On their return, the girl was found dead on the floor, weltering in a pool of blood, shot through the heart. By her side lay Myers, also dead, with a bullet hole through his head. None of the circumstances that led to the bloody tragedy are known; but the fact that the girl, upon examination by the ladies of the neighborhood, was found to be *enciente,* points to another, and still more fearful, crime as the cause of the affair. The father, it is supposed, had dishonored his own offspring, and then had forced on a bloody death as a means of not being living witnesses to the exposure of the guilt of the one, and the shame of the other.—*St. Louis Evening News,* 20th.

THE NIAGARA AT THE NAVY YARD.—The frigate Niagara left her anchorage in Wallabout Bay this morning, and steamed into the Navy Yard. As soon as she came to an anchorage in the dock, the vessel was surrounded by boats of every description, containing visitors. She will soon haul alongside the wharf and repair and land her armament, when she will be fitted up as a man-of-war. Her future destination is, as yet, unknown, as orders have not been received from Washington.—*N. Y. Eve. Post,* 20th.

EPIDEMIC IN THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.—About sixty of the prisoners in the Penitentiary at Columbus, have been attacked with the typhoid fever. Two have already died, and about as many more cannot survive. In all, there are some twenty cases that may be considered serious; in the others, the disease has assumed a mild type.

GOLD IN GEORGIA.—The Marietta (Ga.) *Advertiser* says that in Lumpkin county, in that State, there is a newly opened gold mine, in which is a vein, lately discovered, worth $3,000 per square foot, and that the owners were realizing from $250 to $300 per day from it, by beating up the rock, in which the gold is imbedded, in a common spice mortar, and washing it out. And one of the proprietors said he "could stand off twenty yards from the diggings and see the gold sticking in the rock."

Watch Presented to Horace Greeley.

The compositors and proof-readers in the New York *Tribune* office recently presented to Mr. Greeley, the editor-in-chief, a large silver watch, of American manufacture, made by the Watch Company at Waltham, Mass. On the obverse is a representation of the "lightning press," which is capable of working twenty thousand sheets per hour; on the reverse, that of Gutenberg and Faust taking their first proof from rude movable types. On receiving the watch, Mr. Greeley made suitable acknowledgments, concluding as follows:

"Friends, I came to this city twenty-five years ago, since which time I have been printer and editor, both as employe and employer. I have observed the course pursued by our craft, and I would give you a word of my experience in the way of advice. I have found that "strikes" for an increase of wages generally resulted in evil, and I would, in leaving you, my friends, to adopt some other mode for the redress of grievances than this. It has always been my desire to act on such terms with those working together with me in the office, that if I found it necessary I could say to them, 'Men, I am not able to pay you so much this week as I was last'—all being an equal sympathy in our common prosperity."

Change of Level in the Lakes—Its Cause.

Chester Dewey, LL.D., of the University of Rochester, states that Lake Ontario is seven inches higher than in October, 1857, when it was the highest that had been known for eleven years. He states that there is no regular time of rise or fall in the lakes—no periodical changes of five, or seven, or eleven years. Lake Ontario is high or low when or soon after the same fact in Lake Erie, and the fluctuations are about equal, as they are in Lake Michigan. The difference in the level is very rarely four feet in a year, when the waters are at rest.

The conclusion he arrives at, after eleven years' observation of the lakes, and of meteorological conditions in this vicinity, is, that the fluctuations of their level depend on the quantity of water poured into the lakes by all the streams which carry off the rain and the melted snow, and upon its consequent evaporation.

A White Slave Declared Free.

A VICTIM OF DOUBLE-DYED VILLAINY.

Intense Excitement among the Spectators.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Dispatch].

MAHON COUNTY, (O.,) August, 1856.

On August 11 and 12, one of the most exciting cases ever occurring in this section of country, and one, too, in which the feelings of all were deeply enlisted, came before the Circuit Court. The circumstances of the case, briefly stated, are these: About a year and a half since, a woman was arrested by order of a man named Dodson (acting as agent for one Mrs. Goddard), and brought to our town and lodged in a negro jail for safe keeping until further disposition could be made of her person—the intention of the person or persons ordering her arrest undoubtedly being to sell her to go down South.

Seeing what appeared to every one a white woman held in bondage as a slave, and confined in a negro jail, enlisted the deepest feeling in her behalf. She was immediately taken from her captivity, a bond was drawn and signed by some of our most worthy citizens for her security, and she returned to her home and her friends. The truth of the matter was this: She had been held as a slave for more than twenty years, and to make it appear more fully that she was a slave, her so-called owner had recognised her marriage with a negro man, which she, ignorant that she was not a slave, had entered into. Thus was a dark vail thrown over the scene, to blind more fully those who much sooner would have looked into and ferreted out this unprecedented case. When her child was born, it was found out that she intended suing for her freedom, upon the ground that she was not a negro but a white woman, with not a particle of negro blood in her veins; they had her arrested and lodged in jail, so as to sell her to go South, thus getting her out of the way, and thereby relieving themselves of much trouble.

But thanks be to God, they were checked in their double-dyed villainy. A suit for her freedom was instantly instituted, and on Tuesday and Wednesday the trial came off in our Circuit Court, the sequel of which is as follows:

The very ablest counsel of which our bar can boast had enlisted themselves in her behalf—not from any expectation of any pecuniary reward or gain, for they expected none; they knew they would receive none; their reward was simply the privilege of being able to give "justice to her to whom justice was due," and their gain to know that she was FREE.

Witnesses were called one after another, the substance of whose evidence showed clearly the villainy of the whole case; that the plotting and counter-plotting had been laid so deeply, that for more than twenty years it had escaped the observation of inquisitive eyes; that the father of the woman was Mr. Goddard, whose widow claims her as a slave; that her mother was a respectable white woman, who had entered into married and removed to a Western State with her husband; that when this woman was born, he (Goddard) placed her in the possession of one of his slaves, (a free negro) under the guise of injunction that she should rear it as though it were her own child; that this mulatto was threatened and intimidated by him from the child's parentage, or acknowledge that she was not its mother, even to the unfortunate child, that her life should be the immediate penalty. Showing the depth of villainy, however, before us, it is not strange how well she kept the secret.

That Mrs. Goddard knew this woman's parentage is not doubted, for evidence presented proves that on one occasion she introduced her as her daughter, and on another, to secure her property from creditors, she executed a bill of sale separate and convenient Index is appended to each volume. Subscription received by the publishers.

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NO. 48, A 2. TWO HUNDRED & TWENTY five dollars will buy a corner lot on Division street, one hundred and sixty-six feet deep, situated in front of Mr. Nelson and Gen. Stevenson's residences. Any one wishing to buy a cheap lot, would be wise to call and purchase this. The above property has a title search found that such is the case. Apply to R. H. KERFOOT & SON,
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Settlements of the rich prairies and fertile valleys of the West, it has been a terror to Fever and Ague, since its presence a perfect cure for same, fever, and all billious diseases of a malarious origin, and will certainly do so in their decide. The mineral and vegetable properties of which it is composed are such that it cannot fail to remedy, if not entirely successful, but this is certainly the case on obstinate that Mann's Ague Balsam, just to find one case of obstinate that Mann's Ague Balsam, just to find has at length been found that will not yield to the following:
Oberlin, Ohio, June 1st, 1858.
Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co.—Gents: Having had occasion to use some of your Ague Balsam in my family, I find it to be the most prompt and effectual remedy for the cure of ague ever used, and as a strengthener that I think it has no equal.
SAML. HERSEY.
Otsego, Ill., September 8, 1857.
Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co.—Gents: Having used in the city remedy that a case to meet the wants of the people of this section of the country, I have found the popular remedies of the day for the cure of intermittent fevers, and all diseases of a malarious character, from the climate test that it cures. Yours truly,
S. H. HAYNES.
Dr. Mann & Co., Galion, Ohio—Gents: Your Ague Balsam is the people's remedy for the cure of fever and ague, in other case of cause and fever. We have never known it to fail to cure in a single case. Yours truly,
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Chrystal London Cordial Gin.—The Original and London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a decoction of the finest Juniper Berries, and some of the most valuable properties of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in addition of the most eminent medical men, the purest and most stimulant or diuretic drink in use.
Blue Ribbon Gin is a soft and delicate flavor, different entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh acrid taste, which renders the article known as Boll or Old or Schnapps so objectionable.
These gentlemen act as a medicine. It is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the same are set with and by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate constitution.
Dr. Tobias Knott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."
It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.
For sale by quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-seven cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Confectioners, and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only of the original and genuine.
EVERY GARDEN IS IMPORTED.
Keep be had in Chicago, of PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 15 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., No. 87 South Water street.
FORD & BRADLEY 6 Dearborn street.
EDMUND G. CHARLES, Importer,
jul-d4-w3m-477t 40 Broadway, New York.

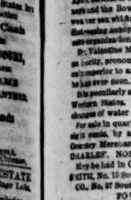
year 1858, by Eugene Dupuy in the Clerk's

DUPUY'S
NEW PERFUME
FOR THE SEASON.

KISS-ME-QUICK.
DISTILLED FROM
FRAGRANT TULIPS.

KISS-ME-QUICK POMADE FOR THE HAIR.
KISS-ME-QUICK SACHEL FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
KISS-ME-QUICK SOAP FOR THE TOILET.
Agents:
CAREY, HOWARD & SAGORE, New York.
SCHIEFFELIN & CO.,
FAREY T. HAWKINS,
P. C. WELLS & CO.,
J. W. NORCROSS & CO., Boston and New York.
Sold everywhere.
jel4-em2t

Extension of Stay.—In consequence of the increasing demands of his business, DR. D. L. STARKEY, M. D. has made it necessary to defer his visit to Chicago until further notice. Those wishing to consult him personally, will please call at his office, No. 2 Metropolitan Block, Clark street, between Randolph and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill., where he will remain for a short time. Dr. S. is the only physician in Chicago who has ever given all his attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases, and he has had the most extensive practice in the United States. Dr. S. is the only physician in Chicago who has ever given all his attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases, and he has had the most extensive practice in the United States. Dr. S. is the only physician in Chicago who has ever given all his attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases, and he has had the most extensive practice in the United States.



Dr. Mann & Co., Galion, Ohio—Gents: Your Ague Balsam is the people's remedy for the cure of fever and ague, in other case of cause and fever. We have never known it to fail to cure in a single case. Yours truly,
H. HAYNES.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

MONDAY EVENING, August 25, 1856.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—Wisconsin currency is still the all-absorbing topic of commercial and financial circles in this city. A better feeling seems to prevail, and we doubt not in a few days more all again will be adjusted, and financial matters will move on as usual. There is no feeling of opposition to Wisconsin Banks as such. A majority of them have been taken steadily by all our bankers, and the whole intention of the movement was to stop the location of banks in out-of-the-way places by parties who either could not or would not make arrangements to redeem their issues at Madison or Milwaukee, or in this city. The list was at first evidently too long, and, with his usual sagacity, F. G. Adams, Esq., No. 44 Clark-street, prepared one of a dozen banks which he would take on deposit and treat as other currency. We published the list on Saturday morning. This afternoon the following circular was prepared, with a single exception the same as we published on Saturday, and it will be posted and the bills received in the morning (Tuesday) by the following Banks:

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO BANK,
I. H. BURCH & Co,
EXCHANGE BANK OF H. A. TUCKER & CO.
HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
F. G. ADAMS,
E. I. TINEMAN & CO.

The notes of the following named rejected Wisconsin Banks are now received on deposit, satisfactory orrangements having been made for their redemption in this city:

Arctic Bank, *Eagle Point*,
Bank of La Point, *La Point*,
Bank of Manitowoc, *Manitowoc*,
Bank of North America, *Superior City*,
Bank of Oconto, *Oconto*,
Clark County Bank, *O'Neilsville*,
Manitowoc County Bank, *Two Rivers*,
Mercantile Bank, *Beaver Dam*.
Oneida Bank, *Berlin*,
Trades'men's Bank, *Eagle Lake*,
Waupaca County Bank, *Waupaca*.
Wisconsin Piney Bank, *Stevens Point*.

The following list embraces the Wisconsin Banks which have not yet made arrangements to redeem. They are, however, purchased by F. G. Adams, No. 44 Clark-street, at 1 per cent. discount, and we should therefore advise their circulation from hand to hand in the payment of debts. Most of our merchants take them at par for goods:

Bank of Eau Claire, *Eau Claire*,
Chippewa Bank, *Pepin*,
Laborer's Bank, *Ellsworth*,
Marathon County Bank, *Eagle River*,
Oakwood Bank, *North Pepin*,
St. Croix Falls Bank, *St. Croix Falls*,
Wisconsin Valley Bank, *Wilkeville*.
Bank of Moneka, *Gordon*.
Lumberman's Bank, *Centerville*,
Northern Wisconsin Bank, *Aurora*,
Oconto County Bank, *Oconto*,
Shawanaw Bank, *Shawanaw*,
State Security Bank, *Gonsten*,
State Stock Bank, *Berlin*,
St. Croix River Bank, *Brinkerhof*.

They will doubtless make arrangements to redeem in a few days.

Some of the owners of the Wisconsin Banks have acted nobly. W. H. Marston, Esq. who is part owner of the Tradesman's Bank, at Eagle Lake, and the Clark County Bank, made prompt arrangements to redeem their issues, and offered, if necessary, to give one of our leading exchange Brokers an irrevocable power of attorney to withdraw all his bonds and wind up the Banks, should that be requisite to save the bill-holders from loss. Such promptness is a capital additional guarantee to the security afforded by the stocks themselves, that these Banks will be kept good. If they can do it safely, it certainly is the interest of all our bankers and business men to take all Wisconsin money; and now that a wholesome check has been given to the establishment of banks in inaccessible points, we trust the whole matter will be satisfactorily arranged before the week is out.

Quotations of money remain at former rates, viz: bank discounts 10 per cent. For strictly business paper, money is plenty at bank; but for any other purpose, it is almost impossible to obtain it on any terms.

Exchange is steady at 1 per cent. Gold is 1¼@1¾. Little call for it.

COMMERCIAL.—The *Anglo Saxon*, with three days' later European intelligence, was telegraphed this morning. She brings Liverpool dates to the 11th inst. The weather had been favorable for the crops, and there had been a slight reduction in prices of Breadstuffs. The Provision market was unchanged.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day—about as usual—and a good deal of excitement on Mondays. The Wheat market was heavy and declined 2@3c on all grades of Spring. About 54,000 bushels changed hands at 95c@1 in store for fresh receipts No. 2 Spring in store, and 90@92c for old receipts; new receipts of No. 1 Spring sold at $1.03 in store. Winter Wheat in active request at $1.30 for No. 1 White in store; $1.24@1.25 for No. 1, Red in store; and $1.11@1.12 for No. 2 Red.

There was more activity in the Corn market though at a decline of 1@2c on Saturday's prices. About 135,000 bushels changed hands at 65@70½c afloat for Canal and River; 67½@69c for No. 2 in store; 65@65½c for No. 3 in store; and 56@58c for Rejected in store. The rec ipts are heavy.

Oats were quiet but firm at 49@50c. Flour in good demand at $5 for Spring Extras. Rye and Barley scarce and in active inquiry. Highwines quiet. Hides, Wool, and Pelts steady. Provisions quiet, with a sale of country Mess Pork at $16.35. A sale of 200 bbls Lard for November delivery was made to-day at 9¼c.

Lake Freights firm. Vessels take corn to Buffalo at 5c.

About 150 bags of choice new Spring Wheat were sold to-day at $1.05, delivered. It is the first really good sample of the new crop of Spring Wheat which has been exhibited on 'Change. It was of the quality known as Rio Grande, and was shipped at Buda station, on the Illinois Central Railroad.

The following is an extract from a letter from a miller in Ogle county, Ill., to his agent here: "It takes from eight to nine bushels of the new Wheat to make a barrel of Flour. Many of the farmers here have not raised more than their bread."

THE CROPS.

BELVIDERE, Boone Co., Ill., August 12th, 1856.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Your readers would no doubt like to hear something of the condition of the crops in this county as well as others, and how we are off until the harvest was over so as to ascertain what it was, I can say that it is the poorest show that I have seen in many years.

The wheat is a poorer crop than the old-fashioned hedge row, that we used to think a bad bargain at 22@25c, and it is not actually worth as much for any purpose as the poorest good wheat in this county, but if there is, I wish some one-horse Chicago commissioner would come and find it. May be it would be well to bring a little salt and Inspector with us.

The oat crop is emphatically played out, and barley is its right bower.

For the last ten years that I have been engaged in the produce business in this county we have had a good crop, but we have a bad one now whatever it may be elsewhere.

The whole crop of wheat, oats and barley is unequivocally pure "stump tail."

Your's truly, DANIEL JACKSON.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday says:

In our general markets to-day, we notice continued heaviness in the Flour market, which has been increased by more liberal supplies; but holders manifest no disposition to make concessions, and we still quote Superfine at $4.85@5 for new; common Superfine from old wheat is held at $4.75. There is a continued active movement in Wheat; and over 7,000 bushels sold at full prices, prime white ranging up to $1.12. The demand is mainly for export. Corn sold more freely at 55@56c for prime to good for white. Oats are well sustained at 61c. Barley is attracting more attention, and some lots of new sold at 90c. Rye are beginning to think that if 85 lbs. Oats are worth 61c, 56 lbs. Corn should bring more than 65. The latter will, no doubt, be used extensively as a substitute for Oats. There was rather a better feeling of sale in the Provision market, and sales were made at lower rates, but the particulars were, in most cases, carefully suppressed. Groceries are in moderate demand, and steady at 11@12c for Rio Coffee; 45c for Molasses, and 8¾@9¾ for Sugar.

A heavy decline has taken place in the price of all kinds of lumber, the falling off being in some cases as great as thirty-three per cent., and equal throughout to twenty-five per cent., as compared with the figures current at this date last year. The prices from yard for seasoned boards are now as follows:

1st common per 1000 feet	$15@18 50
2d " "	12@13 00
3d " "	10@11 00
Joist " "	10@11 00

PLANED FLOORING.

1st common per 100 feet	$3 50
2d " "	3 00
3d " "	2 50
Yellow Pine " "	3 00

There is a large stock in yards, and thus far the demand has been comparatively very light. The latter will doubtless be increased by the great falling off in price.

From the N. Y. Tribune, 25th.

There can be no longe a doubt that the Wheat of the entire Union falls below an average yield. We believe twelve bushels to the acre would be a high estimate for the average yield of 1856. Oats are still poorer—not more than half an average crop. Corn will be at least a light average, though in all the Northern and middle States the yield bids fair to be decidedly good. Grass, Potatoes, &c., are abundant, and Cattle have thrived well.

THE CROPS IN IOWA.

From the Iowa Citizen.

The Wheat crop of Iowa, be it more or less, has been harvested. From the best information we can glean, from all sources, it will not be more than half as large as that harvested last year. West, even to the Missouri slope the failure has been almost total; and what is cut has been more or less damaged. The same is true of the crop in this immediate vicinity, and in Central Iowa generally. In the Northern and extreme Southern portion of the State, the reports are more encouraging. The Northern journals generally, say that the Wheat crop there will be large, and the grain of the best quality. There is a large amount of old Wheat in the country, so that there is no danger of wide spread suffering.

From all quarters we hear the most encouraging accounts as to the condition of the Corn crop. If the weather proves favorable the remainder of the season, the crop will prove as heavy as any ever harvested in Iowa.

A friend writing to us from Boone, Hamilton, and Webster Counties, speaks quite discouragingly of the result of the Wheat harvest there. He speaks despondingly even of Corn and Buckwheat.

Receipts of Breadstuffs &c.—August 21.

	Flour Wheat bbls.	Corn bu	Oats bu	Barly bu	Rye bu	No.
Ill. & M. Cal'l.	140	220	125,737	.....	.....	...
G'REAT LAKES	144	18,142	9,500	1,600	.....	22
Rock I. R.	845	4800	23,500	300	.....	227
C. R. I. & P.	1,200	19,000	40,000	.....	.....	240
C. & R. I. R.	220	7,400	21,950	.....	.....	240
DIV'R'S CANAL	2,000	17,000	1,000	1,295	.....	...
CANALS.						
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total.....	1,451	68,880	197,187	2,615	597	122

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—AUG. 21.

To Buffalo.....	200	30,000	1,200,444	.....	.....
To Ogdensburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Oswego.....	.....	.....	43,500	.....	.....
To Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Other Ports.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	200	35,000	67,551	.....	.....

Total for season—Flour, bbls, 163,077; Wheat, bush. 3,040,000; Corn, bush. 4,540,000; Oats, bush. 1,340,000; Barley, bush. 74,300.

Chicago Wholesale Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24.

FREIGHTS—Firmer. The following vessels were chartered to-day—Schrs. Cornelia and Grace MURRAY, corn to Buffalo at 5c.

FLOUR—500 bbls "Hydraulic" Spring Extra at 45 delivered; 300 bbls "West Aurora," "Arcadia" and "Evan" Spring Extra, at 45 delivered.

WHEAT—Declined 2@3c. Sales to-day were as follows:—1,000 bu No. 1 (fresh receipts) at $1.05 in store; 1,000 bu No 2 (old receipts) at 90c in store: 1,000 bu do (old) at 92c in store; 1,000 bu do (fresh) at $1.00 in store; 10,000 bu do (fresh) in lots at 99c in store; 3,000 bu do (fresh) at 95c in store; 1,000 bu do (fresh at 96c in store; 7,000 bu do (fresh) at 97c f. o. b.; 1,000 bu Rejected at 80c in store; 155 bags choice (new crop) at 1.05 delivered at mills—Market closing very quiet. WINTER WHEAT—Firm. Sales to-day were as follows:—1,500 bu No 1 White, at $1.30 in store; 14,000 bu No. 1 Red, in lots, at $1.24 in store; 2,000 bu do at 1.25 in store; 1,500 bu No 2 Red at $1.11 in store; 3,000 bu do in lots at $1.12 in store.

CORN—Declined 1@2c. Sales were as follows:—5,000 bu Canal at 68c afloat; 10,000 bu do at 69c afloat; 30,000 bu do at 70c afloat; 30,000 choice Canal and River at 70½c afloat; 15,000 bu Canal at 70½c f. a. b.; 15,000 bu No. 1 in lots at 69c in store; 19,000 bu do at 70c f. o. b.; 7,000 bu do in lots at 67½c in store; 2,000 bu No. 2 at 65½c in store; 10,000 bu do in lots at 66c in store; 8,000 bu Rejected at 62½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 65c in store. Closing heavy.

OATS—Quiet. Sales were as follows:—4,000 bu at 50c in store; 6,000 bu at 49c in store.

RYE—In active request at 70c at depot.

BARLEY—None in market, and quotations cannot be given.

HIGHWINES—Very little doing. Nominal at 23½c @24c.

ALCOHOL—48@50c per gal, for 98 per cent.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—$9 bbls Country Mess at $16.25. BACON—Shoulders, 6@6½c; Hams, 8@10c for plain to canvas.

LARD—200 bbls for November delivery at 9½c.

TALLOW—Country, 7c; City, 9¼@10c.

HIDES—Green Salted, 7¾@8½c; Dry Flint, 15@15½c

PELTS—August Pelts, 20@40c.

WOOL—Market very quiet, and quotations nominal Native to Half Blood, 32@35c; Half and Full Blood, 38 @40c.

BUTTER—Choice Dairy, 13@14c; Common State, 6@10.

EGGS—Fresh at 9@7c.

POULTRY—Scarce Chickens, 12@15c.

POTATOES—Dull at 30c.

APPLES—Green, sliced in bbl; Dried, 6@9; 8 B.

PEACHES—In good supply at $1@3 p bushel.

THE WEATHER.—Cool—Clear—Wind easterly.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Reported by WALTER SHERMAN *expressly for the* CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

LAKE SHORE SALE AND SHIPPING YARDS,
CHICAGO, AUG. 23, 1856.

Stock received for week..... 1671 cattle, 32 sheep.
Shipped via M. C. R. R..... 202 cattle, 32 sheep.
Sales of 900 ordinary Cattle from $4@$3.
Sales of 700 good quality, from $60@3.20 to $3.35.
Sales of 968 Sheep, from $2@2.25 to 2.50 @ 100 lbs.
Sales of 2,200 Hogs, from $3.75@3.85 to $4. A few extra heavy Hogs sold for $4.05.
Sales of 26 Cows, from $30@36 to $04 per head.
Below we give the names of owners of stock, &c.

CATTLE.

Owners.	Cattle.	Owners.	Cattle.
J. Marks.....	16	S. Dunn.....	15
G P Comstock.....	12	A W Ferris.....	15
M Ayres.....	14	T Whitney.....	15
W W Robbins.....	293	S Dane.....	16
J D Hoes.....	16	W Sostick.....	16
W Hines.....	12	W Hennesser.....	18
John McMillen.....	12	Hoffman & Co.....	16
J Palmer.....	16	S Carter.....	16
Wood & Brown.....	16	W Giles.....	16
J Lounsbury.....	16	B Daniels.....	16
W Hall.....	16	D Dole & Co.....	16
W F Merritt.....	15	W Miller.....	13
W H Cartwright.....	16	J Stansbury.....	16
G Trevor.....	16	T Dixon.....	16
Dorsett & Martin.....	144	Johnston & Galusha.....	16
Adams & Parsons.....	49	Hosmer.....	16
J merry.....	19	O M Cox.....	17
G S Gale.....	19	T M Sostick.....	19
J D Reeves.....	19	J M Yeo.....	17
J Foster.....	15	Carr & Lee.....	45
A Hopkins.....	16	C Sumner.....	16
Thos White.....	16	John Strachan.....	16
Castle & Co.....	16	F W Carr.....	16
Dunn & Chilson.....	16	Wm Butler.....	17
H Hall.....	16	.....	.....
Thos A Maddix.....	17	Total.....	1674
A Voorhis.....	16	.....	.....

SHEEP.

A Morris.....	120	G G Brooks.....	110
B M Doe.....	97	A Rose.....	32
D Hall.....	32	S McMillen.....	32
D D Thompson.....	262	.....	.....
J Dorsett.....	120	Total.....	961
R Carter.....	84	.....	.....

CATTLE SHIPPED.

J H Perkins.....	30	A Heath.....	18
S Stebbins.....	60	Rankin & Thompson.....	64
W W Robbins.....	204	J Baldwin.....	57
White & Hewes.....	57	.....	.....
Bowen & Wetzler.....	49	Total.....	493
F Myers.....	20	.....	.....

HOGS SHIPPED.

Cragin & Co.....	801	Wm Faith.....	229
Halsted & Chamberlain	296	Total.....	1426

Commercial Circulars by the City of Washington.

PER CITY OF WASHINGTON, STEAMER, Aug. 3.

The weather continues fine and favorable for harvest, which makes progress.

The cholera, since Friday, has ruled quiet, but steady, holders showing no inclination to accede to further concessions, while buyers are unwilling to meet themselves.

At to-day's market the attendance of buyers was fair, but Wheat met only a limited sale, generally at the extreme rates of Friday. Flour also met a limited demand, value. Indian Corn in rather better request, and 6d per quarter dearer than on Friday. We quote—Wheat, Red, 6d; Milwaukee, 7s. 7@8s. 6d; Indian and southern 8s. 10d @8s. 3d; White, western and Canada, 8s. 6d @8s. 9d; new crop, 6s. 6d@7s. 5d @ 70 lbs. Flour—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s. 6d@31s.; Extra Ohio, 31s.; North, 29s@30s. 6d; via New Orleans, 32s. 6d@33s. 6d; Extra, 34s. 6d@35s. 6d; Genesee, 37s. 6d; Indian Corn, Yellow, 35s. 3d@36s. 6d; White, 36s. 6d@37s. 6d per 480 lbs.

Very dull, prices nominally unaltered. Government has advertised for tenders for 7,000 tierces, and 10,000 bbls pork, and 5,000 tierces and 10,000 barrels Port. One thir is to be delivered by the 31st January, one third by the 15th March, and the balance by the 30th April, 1857. This is about double the quantity required last year, and will probably exercise a favorable influence on the market.

Beef steady in retail, with little American offering.

Bacon most difficult to sell. At Auction to-day 1,500 bales were offered, but only about four boxes found buyers, at scarcely rather lower rates.

Lard—A few barrels choice are selling 6s in retail, but in store and at docks, 5s. 6d per cwt. Little doing to business.

Tallow—It is slightly improved request. "Butchers' Association" has advanced 6s per cwt. In London P. Y. C. closes with more firmness at 48s.6d spot, 48s@48.6d January delivery.

Foreign Markets.

PER ANGLO SAXON.] LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.

BREADSTUFFS—Weather had been favorable for crops, and there had been a general slight reduction in prices of Breadstuffs. Flour was dull and heavy. Wheat was a little lower. Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s 6d@22s. Ohio 21s 6d@22s. Red western 8s 3d@8s 4d. Amber and Red western 8s 5d@8s 7d. Red Southern 8s 10d@8s 9d. White Western 9s 2d@9s 3d. Mixed Corn 5s 6d. Yellow 5s 8d. Barley 4s 6d. Oats 3s 6d@3s 8d. Peas 5s 6d. Provisions—Generally steady, though unchanged. Prices somewhat heavy. Pork without alteration in quotations. Bacon 51s@52s. Lard 53s@53s 6d. Tallow 48s 6d. Rosin quiet. Sales at retail of choice, at 6s. Tallow. Butcher's Association, offered at 6s. Sugar closed firm at an advance of 6d on all descriptions. Coffee closed steady at Friday rates. Rice steady; Carolina 24s 6d. Spirits Turpentine 32s 6d.

COTTON—The sales for three days ending the 10th inst., were 20,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were on speculation and 12,000 exp rt. The market opened buoyant and closed quiet. The prices remained steady at the quotations per the Arabia. Advices from Manchester are favorable Prices of goods and yarns were firm.

LONDON MARKETS—BREADSTUFFS.—English wheat 1c lower, sugar firm at an advance of 1s. Coffee, fair good ordinary quality, 1c higher. Tea steady. Rice steady; there was somewhat heavier. Tea quotations were barely maintained. Tallow 1s 6d. Sugar, Sliced Yellow 1s 6d. Tallow firm at 48s. 6d.

MONEY MARKET.—No change to note in condition.—Consols for money closed at 90¾@90⅞, on account. American stock marked dull, but prices were steady all afternoon.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

FLOUR—For common and inferior grades less active. Choice and medium in fair demand at better prices. Sales 14,000 bbls at $4.80@5 for super state; $4.10@4.45 for common do; $4.50@5 for extra state; $4.10@4.70 for common do; $4.50@5 for super western; $4.35@4.10 for common do; $4.50@5 for super extra western. Market closing firm. Sales 14,000 bbls at $4.80@5 for super state; $4.10@4.45 for common do; $4.50@5 for extra state; $4.10@4.70 for common do; $4.50@5 for super western; $4.35@4.10 for common do; $4.50@5 for super extra western. Market closing firm. Canadian flour in bond and duty paid in moderate request, and prices unchanged. Sales of Rye flour at $5.00@5.12½ for common to fair, and $5.25@5.50 for superfine. Corn meal quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 12,000 bushels. The demand for export and for milling has been more active, and prices 2@3c better, closing firm. Sales 120,000 bushels at $1.30@1.32 for red Canada and red; $1.35@1.36 white Kentucky; $1.37@1.38 white Genesee; $1.38@1.39 white Canada; sales of 80,000 bushels at 1.39@1.40 for white Genesee, including 20,000 bushels for shipment; 7c for do; 2,000 bushels at